

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1897

THE BOND ISSUE.

The Government loan, taken at a premium, indicates that men who have money to lend have confidence in the stability of the Government, in its present form, or under any other form it may assume in the near future. Considering the stability of the Government, the rate of interest paid is fair, and about the same as that paid by the younger American States. No doubt there is a large amount of money held for interest, by residents of these islands, and the course and practice of all wise financial men is to invest where they reside and can keep their eyes on the investment. The success of the loans shows excellent management of our finances by the Minister of Finance, aided by a kind Providence who vouchsafed a profitable sugar crop last year.

SUGAR STOCKS.

The very agreeable way of making money by "short cuts" and without work is attracting the attention of men in this town. The dealings in stocks are not large, but the speculative feeling is spreading.

It cannot be checked. It is a part of the business life of the present generation of Americans. A few make money, but the great majority lose it. This fact influences only a few, who are by nature conservative and have the power to realize the danger of the operation.

The question of "investment" stocks in these islands is a very serious one. The surplus earnings, the principal sums of estates must be invested so as to return a fair rate of interest. But in a country whose affairs are in a transition state, there is not the security for the repayment of money, that there is in communities where there is a settled order of things. The managers of the trust companies in the East and in London, who have many millions which they are directed to invest safely, are confronted with this most serious financial problem. There is no sadder chapter on the miseries of life than that which records the investment which records the unfortunate investments made by trustees, on behalf of old people, of widows and orphans, in mortgages on Western farms and in rising and promising towns and cities. The great trans-continental railway lines have sunk and lost millions of the earnings of the poor and those in moderate circumstances.

It is a curious incident connected with large dividend-paying concerns, that, as a rule, those who should invest in them with most caution, are those who make their investments, when prices are high and perhaps inflated. Many great fortunes are made by the shrewd men who sell out to those with less experience or knowledge of the relative values of securities. Concerns that pay a large profit are exceptions and the tendency is, in all business, to equalize profits.

As every one knows, or ought to know, the sugar industry here depends for its prosperity upon American legislation. In the event of annexation, it will continue to be largely dependent upon legislation. In order to reach a correct estimate of the value of the sugar interests, or of sugar stocks, in the future, a close study of economic legislation is necessary. That legislation is mainly dependent on popular will and not on wise economic laws.

There is, beyond doubt, a widespread belief of the average Am-

erican people, especially in the younger States, that the Government can make the people rich and happy if it chooses to do so. If prosperity exists during an Administration, it is credited with it. If adversity exists, it is charged with it, accused of incompetence and turned out of office. The holding of the Government, which is after all, only the people, responsible for prosperity or adversity, prevents the study of economic laws, and brings about vacillating legislation.

Owing to the new conditions of sugar production, its fast development in Europe, the cheapness with which it can be produced, the wide spread interest taken in the sugar beet in so many of the American States, the question of the value of sugar stocks, as a permanent investment, is a very serious one. It is especially so to those who are providing for old age, or for widows and children. If possible, the investment for the benefit of such persons should be made here so as to avoid the suffering and poverty of so many thousands of old people and widows in America, whose limited resources have been invested in apparently good securities, but which, judged coldly by wide financial experience, have a most uncertain value.

SENATOR MORGAN'S VIEW.

Senator Morgan does not put the highest estimate upon the moral worth of his colleagues and fellow politicians in the United States.

In the "States Duty," for October, he says in an article on Hawaii, "if either of our political parties knew to a certainty that the annexation of Hawaii as a State would add to its strength in the Houses of Congress, all racial objections, and all objections based on the 'solidarity' nation and as to the expansion of our borders, would disappear, so far as that party would be concerned."

The Senator says, in other words, that if either of the dominant parties could be sure of securing two Senators, of its own political faith, from Hawaii, in the event of annexation, it would certainly work hard to bring about that event.

This is what the moralists call "taking a low view" of the character and purposes of American statesmen. But it is undoubtedly a correct view and the Senator has the courage of his convictions in saying so. His colleagues of both parties, if they could have reached him before he wrote those lines, would have sorrowfully whispered into his ear, "don't you know better than to tell the world just how we work the 'machines'?"

James Russell Lowell, staunch Republican, one of the ripest scholars, and statesmen too, said of both parties in 1888: "They have been equally guilty, both have evaded, as successfully as they could, the living questions of the day."

These eminent Americans take rather gloomy, but just views of the character of their countrymen. But the working politicians smile at their wisdom, and wink the weather eye, and confidentially whisper to each other, "bother these fellows; they don't know the necessity of the machine." And they too are right in their views.

That Senator Morgan should take this view is owing to the fact that he is remarkably free from party influence. Of all the Southern Statesmen, he is the one who takes the widest view of the relation of the United States to the Orient. The fussy tom-tits of his own section do not agree with him, when he says annexation is a living question.

The statements of the Senator contain in a nut shell, the reason of the opposition of so many educated and thoughtful Republicans in the Eastern States to the annexation of Hawaii. Their party leaders, for the purpose of increasing

the number of Republican votes in the Senate, admitted a number of skeleton States in the West into the Union. But the Senators from those States instead of obeying the party leaders, became independent on the silver question, and the machine got "left." These reflecting men have become over cautious, and do not wish to see it left again, if Hawaii is admitted.

Senator Morgan sees, however, that the spirit of territorial acquisition is stronger in Congress than it is among the masses, and the questions involved are different from those raised by the skeleton States. He believes that the men in Congress will force annexation, just as Mr. Seward and his friends forced the purchase of Alaska, in spite of the popular indifference or opposition to the purchase.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

Lord Salisbury seems to be rather shy statesman. Recently he agreed to release to France all British rights to, or claims upon Tunis. The British Press got dreadfully excited about it. Even the Tory Press talked to him as if he was lost to all sense of decency, and had made the agreement with France, after he had been to a luncheon and had come home late at night full of "hygienic hilarity." But, it now appears that Lord Salisbury obtained from France or got the promise, of a release of any and all claims by France upon Egypt, in exchange for the release of Tunis. If the statement is true, it means the safety of the British highway to India and the permanently wise government of Egypt.

The marked difference in the administration of foreign affairs, between America and Great Britain is, that the British Cabinet can do about as it pleases, when its party is in power. But the American Cabinet is never sure of enforcing its policy, because it is never sure of the loyalty of its own party. President McKinley is never sure that Speaker Reed will follow instructions, and Senator Perkins, a loyal Republican, kicks over the traces. The leaders of the British party in power, as Goldwin Smith shows, are as a rule, faithfully obeyed by the rank and file. If the Cabinet has settled the momentous Egyptian matter, the party behind the Cabinet endorses its action, and does not take it under consideration for months, or lay it under the table, as the American Senate treated President Grant's treaty with San Domingo.

THE GREAT FLEET.

Possibly at the exhibition of the vast naval power of Great Britain at Spithead, during the recent Jubilee in England, may be the culmination of the sea power of Great Britain. The spectacle of one hundred and sixty-five ships, extending twenty-five miles, in line, presents altogether a fearful exposition of the power of destruction. Lords St. Vincent and Nelson, in their most feverish dreams of British power and glory, never fashioned such an array of fighting strength. For only a section of it could have annihilated in almost a moment, the combined navies of the world, during the Napoleonic times.

If there is much further advance in these naval preparations, it means that the more civilization advances, the stronger and more costly will be the means with which one civilized nation will destroy another civilized nation.

In the new countries every man is armed to the teeth. As civilization grows, the revolver and the knife disappear. The same causes will in the end work the decline and abandonment of navies.

He who commanded the most imposing fleet that the eye of man ever looked upon, now quietly walks the streets of Honolulu, as if he were merely awaiting the arrival of "the airy navies grappling in the central blue," which the Laureate of his own nation once predicted would be the conflicts of the future.

SUNDAY MUSIC.

Quite contrary to the expectations of many good people, the Sunday band concerts on Maakee Island have not promoted disorder, nor have they disturbed the residents in the neighborhood. On the

other hand, they have attracted a large number of most respectable people, who are not able to attend evening concerts during the week days. Any one who watches the people attending these Sunday concerts, will notice many men with their wives and children, who secure a pleasant, quiet and healthy outing, with the refining charm and education of music added.

The experiment, therefore, of the Sunday band concert is successful, just as it is successful in every country, because music is most civilizing.

We are told, however, that the expense of taking a family to Maakee Island, even in the tram cars, is a burden on a poor man. In addition, there is always a scramble at the end of the concert for seats in the cars, which largely disturbs the restful feeling which the change of scenery, and air, and the music induces.

For these reasons, the experiment of a Sunday concert in Thomas Square should be tried, or even in Emma Square.

A poor man with three children said on the tram car, "the missionaries drive us off to Waikiki, while they ride in carriages and burn money." There is only a partial truth in the statement, but it shows a feeling which ought not to exist, especially in a community which now has, and will hereafter have more need of the aid of every respectable working man in the town, in building barriers against hostile forces.

There is unquestionably, a gulf between a very large number of respectable white men here, and the "missionaries" and it should be closed up, and would be closed up, if there was a better knowledge on one side and more liberality on the other. There are surely many liberal minded missionaries, but a few very bigoted missionaries will create as much talk as the noise of a couple of pigs squeezing through a gate.

The missionaries should be the first to move in making the best use of the Sunday concert. It should not be left to the poor men to insist on them and then, when refused, carry their grievances into politics. The missionary should take the lead. It is the severe indictment which that noted American, Andrew D. White, brings against the Church, that reforms and progress in civilization are made outside, and not inside the Church. There is a partial truth in it.

The question of Sunday concerts is not one of principle, but the application of principle. The use of tram cars, on Sunday here and in the United States, was at first made a question of principle. But after much most unseemly wrangling among good people, it was decided that the principal of Sunday observance did not forbid the use of Sunday tram cars, and here and elsewhere, the use of animals on Sunday is general, in spite of the Commandment that the working of animals on the Sabbath day is specially designated as an offense.

Those who use horses and mules on Sunday, though positively forbidden by Divine law, should not object to the refining influence of music on that day, especially as Moses carefully omitted any reference to band concerts in the Law.

This would be a world less conspicuous for unhappiness, if men and women who publicly profess themselves to be good or religious, studied the environments of their poorer neighbors and were always swift to discover means for making their daily lives less cold and monotonous.

The Planters' Monthly for October contains a number of articles, which should be read by all who take an interest in our agricultural development. One on the "Grafting of the Sugar Cane" is especially interesting, as by doing it, some years ago, a plant was obtained which has produced the remark-

able crops at Pahala. An article on "Fiji" says that the authorities there are urged to take measures to develop the local industries of the island. The Monthly quotes from the Nineteenth Century, a review of the situation of the West Indies, and the terrible financial outlook. It is stated that "some of the most fertile and beautiful islands in the world are steadily slipping away from the control of the higher race." The rich sugar planters in the past, refused to establish diversified industries, because it was "missionary work." The lower races have overwhelmed them and even with all the naval power of England to enforce law and order, it seems to be impossible to do it.

Our evening cotemporary need not be disturbed about that frightful "anti-annexation" article of ours, which the Springfield Republican quotes. The same article was alluded to by the N. Y. Evening Post (and Nation) at the time it published Mr. Damon's speech on the ratification of the treaty by the Senate; and added that "the other members of the Cabinet followed in the same strain." It called the attention of the annexationists in America to these speeches, and shouted: "There, don't you see, they say that Hawaii cannot stand alone, and if she can't govern herself how is she fit to become a part of the United States? Is she fit for annexation?" As both the Post and our cotemporary choose to intentionally misunderstand the Ministers and the Advertiser, we can only say of them as the farmer said of his pig, "whichever way I point he always goes contrary."

Perhaps somebody will buy and take away that parrot, swinging and screeching "anti-annexation, anti-annexation," with a strong British accent, in its cage, hanging in Fort street. If it had the Yankee twang, we would have recognized a pretty honest sort of bird.

The canny Scotchmen have been caught napping in Glasgow. The iron masters made a "combine" when the city corporation asked for bids for a very large amount of iron water pipe, and their bid was a stiff one. To their surprise, on the opening of the bids, it was found that an American firm had offered to supply the pipes at \$5 per ton less than any of the bids of the home producers. A tremendous row was made about awarding the bid to foreigners, but the Glasgow corporation, not believing in the practical politics of paying more to the home producer for an article than the lowest price offered, is disposed to accept the American bid in spite of protests.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Godfrey Rhodes' Estate—Land Suit—Murder Case.

The will of Godfrey Rhodes has been admitted to probate. The estate consists of \$24,000 real and \$500 personal. Judgment was entered in the case of Julia Spooner Rice vs. Jonathan Spooner Tuesday. The plaintiff is to recover the land under dispute except a portion to which the plaintiff has filed a discontinuance, and \$1,629.72 damages. The defendant has filed a motion for new trial.

Ekekela Malani has filed demurrer to the complaint filed by James M. Monsarrat.

W. A. Wright, a bankrupt, has filed a petition for discharge of his debts. In the case of the Republic vs. Ah Ping, unlawful possession of opium, appealed from the District of Honolulu, a nolle prosequi was entered and defendant discharged.

J. H. Fisher, defendant in the suit brought against him by J. M. McChesney for trover, has moved the Court for leave to file a second plea.

The suit brought by Theo. C. Porter against J. A. King, receiver, and J. K. Sumner, has been continued to the February term, 1898.

The case of the Republic vs. G. Malina and six others for murder in the second degree was before Judge Perry. At 11 o'clock a. m. the members of the jury were taken in carriages to the scene of the killing.

Manuel Silva filed an answer to the complaint of Antonio Fernandes in his suit in equity.

Lo Sin and Ah Fat were sentenced to 45 days on the reef Wednesday. Unlawful possession of opium was the charge. Ah Koon was sentenced on a similar charge to pay a fine of \$250 and imprisonment for three months.

J. A. King has filed his accounts as receiver of the estate of J. K. Sumner. The case of W. H. Cummings vs. C. Holt was continued by Judge Stanley to next term on motion yesterday.

The Kaneohe Ranch Company has filed an answer to the complaint of Mary E. Foster.

Henry Smith has filed his Master's report on the report of the trustees of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop estate.

Isabel E. Davis has filed a motion for additional attorney's fees.

Kerosene is Up.

There is again an upward flurry in the kerosene market. The price last evening was \$2.50 per case. A very heavy dealer on Fort street said there would doubtless be a further advance. It is only a few days ago that the figure was \$2.25. The next heavy shipment is expected by the Iolani, which may not be long for a month. Meantime the price will depend on the speculators and the consignments from San Francisco.

HAS GONE TO HILO

Mr. James T. Stacker Accepts New Position.

Former Associates on Advertiser Present Him With an Umbrella.

Mr. James T. Stacker, for the past two years City Editor of the Advertiser, left on the Kinau yesterday for Hilo, to become the Editor of the Hawaii Herald. He will enter upon the duties of his new position immediately.

Mr. Stacker's ability as a newspaper man, made him a valuable man for the Advertiser. He had the faculty of making many friends, whose esteem he won, and of gaining the confidence of business men and Government officials who knew that they could discuss their affairs with him freely, traits absolutely essential to success as a newspaper man.

His ability was recognized in other parts of the Islands as well as in Honolulu, and when, on a recent visit to Hilo, the owners of the Hawaii Herald made him a better offer to become that paper's editor than the one previously made, he accepted, and at once resigned his position on the Advertiser. He leaves many friends among the newspaper fraternity and his associates and the Honolulu public.

Previous to Mr. Stacker's departure for Hilo yesterday morning, the employees of the Gazette Company presented him with an umbrella as a remembrance of his work with them and a reminder that there is not always sunshine on the big island. On the handle of the umbrella was engraved the following: "Presented to James T. Stacker by the employees of the Hawaiian Gazette Company, Ltd., November 2, 1897."

Mr. C. G. Ballentyne, Manager of the Gazette Company made an appropriate speech and also presented Mr. Stacker with the following letter, printed on satin:

"Honolulu, H. I., Nov. 2, 1897.

"Mr. J. T. Stacker,

"Dear Sir and Friend: Your associates in the service of the Hawaiian Gazette Company regret very much the termination of our close pleasant relations. We wish to congratulate you upon your election to a higher position and upon the prospects which we are confident your ability will turn to advantage. We have found you a friend worth having and as a slight evidence of the esteem in which we hold you, we ask you to accept the token here presented. With it goes our heartiest 'Aloha' for the welfare of yourself and family.

"Your friends,

"EMPLOYEES HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY, LTD."

Takes off Two Crops.

Mr. Putnam, the chemist from the States, who first came to Ewa last season, gets a good deal of experience in his business in the course of a year. After he had finished here a few months ago, he received an offer from Louisiana to return to that section and take off the crop for a plantation, in which his father is interested. There was delay in reaching the scene of the work, on account of the yellow fever and quarantine. Late letters from Mr. Putnam tell that his arrangements were finally carried out, and that he will be back here in time to start in on the new season at Ewa.

Maile Wreath.

The regular monthly meeting of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society will be held on the evening of Saturday, November 6, at 7:30 o'clock, at the house of Mr. W. A. Bowen. A literary program will be furnished by the Maile Wreath committee.

Sales Talk

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than any other proprietary medicine. This is because it possesses greater medicinal merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that

Tells the Story.

All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have abiding confidence in it, and buy Hood's Sarsaparilla almost to the exclusion of all others.

Customers Want Hood's.

"We order Hood's Sarsaparilla in large quantities and it is the only blood purifier which a druggist can buy in large quantities without risk. It is selling very rapidly and customers who buy it once are sure to call for Hood's the next time. We believe Hood's Sarsaparilla must possess true merit in order to retain its popularity. Its sales exceed all similar preparations and its praises are often heard." L. SOMMER & SON, Springfield, Illinois. Thousands of druggists say the same.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.